PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

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We have just received an invoice of the finest French Brandy. Persons desiring a strictly prime and old article should call at our place.

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At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

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For Patent Medicines of all kinds, at the lowest prices in the city, go to

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All prices, very low, at Barker's.

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The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Waldron House, at Hillsdale, Michigan, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Loss forty thousand dollars; nearly covered by insurance. The fire was caused by an explosion of a kerosene lamp.

A destructive fire occurred at Huron, Ohio, on Wednesday night, destroying a large warehouse and contents, and several adjoining buildings. Loss seventy-five thousand dollars; partially insured. The warehouse was occupied by Wright, Burgess, Sprague and Wilbor.

The steamer Arizona has arrived at New York from Aspinwall, with a million and a half in treasure.

A Montreal dispatch of the 10th inst. says: Intense excitement was created here on the departure of the Canadian Papal Zouaves for Rome. An immense audience was present at the special services held at Notre Dame Cathedral last night in connection with the event, and to-day over twenty thousand persons assembled at the station to see them off. Several persons were nearly crushed to death by the pressure of the crowd. The greatest excitement prevails among the Roman Catholics of this city.

A Madrid special says: Dispatches just received in this city from the Provinces convey the intelligence that the leaders of the Carlist party have effected a revolution against the authority of Queen Isabella in the North, and that their adherents have taken up arms in great numbers in Navarre. Skirmishes have taken place between the civil guard and the insurgents in the city of Navarre, the Queen's officers maintaining their authority. A few persons were wounded, and the ancient Franco-Hispano province of Navarre is agitated at many points. It appears as if the movement is the result of a deliberate and well planned organization. The police say that they have seized documentary evidence of the fact. The officers have already found and carried away from Navarre three thousand copies of revolutionary placards and manifestos, addressed to the people of Spain. Each copy is headed with a wood cut or portrait, as it is termed, of the elder son of Don Juan, who is entitled and named Charles the VII. of Spain. The young gentleman is second cousin to Queen Isabelle, and grandson of Don Carlos, who made war against her ascension to the throne.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of to-day contains the following: "Private advices from Wisconsin state that the delegates to the National Convention are for Pendleton. He will receive the vote of the State. Two Congressional districts instruct for him. Dubuque county, Iowa, instructs for him, and the Dubuque *Herald* raises the Pendleton flag."

A man named Henry R. Ellsworth pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy in the Police Court of Buffalo, yesterday morning. The prisoner was married in Lake county, Ohio, in March, 1845, to one Caroline Henderson, and remarried in this city in September, 1867, to Lucy McNeil. Ellsworth claims that he was intoxicated at the time of the last marriage, and not responsible for his act.

Bishop Stevens was slightly injured by a railroad accident at Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday morning.

A detachment of one hundred and fifty recruits for the Papal Zouaves passed through Springfield, Massachusetts, yesterday, on their way from Montreal to New York.

Stephen Ives, proprietor of the Meriden House, at Meriden, Conn., in whose hotel Frederick Douglass was called a nigger, and from whose public table Douglass was ejected, brutally assaulted Capt. Riggs, editor of the Meriden *Recorder*, yesterday morning, for commenting on the affair. Much excitement prevails, and the popular indignation is aroused against Ives, who has been arrested and held to answer both in civil and criminal actions.

Mayor Tomppert, of Louisville, was assaulted and badly beaten in a bar room last night by Henry Kirby, a discharged policeman. Kirby was arrested and bailed in the sum of one thousand dollars.

John Clarke, of Buffalo, who was on Wednesday sentenced to fifteen years and three months imprisonment at Auburn, for garroting Mr. Knapp, of Milwaukee, attempted to break jail yesterday afternoon.

The New Jersey House yesterday concurred in the action of the Senate, withdrawing the State's consent to the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The large steam mill at Richmond, Vt., owned by J. Sewell, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss not ascertained.

The New Orleans *Tribune* hoists the name of **U. S. Grant** for the Presidency, and the *Republican* and *Advocate* will do the same to-day.

Yesterday $800,000 of large New Orleans city notes were destroyed by order of the Finance Committee.

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO.

Fatal Accident---Coroner of Wyandotte County Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, Feb. 20, 1868.

Lorenzo Gipson, Coroner of Wyandotte county, was so badly injured this afternoon that he died at eight o'clock this evening. He was engaged in hauling a log to a saw mill, about four miles west of this place, when one of the axles of the wagon broke, letting down the log which rolled upon him, crushing him badly.

STEUBENVILLE.

James Wallace & Co.'s Woolen Factory Burned---Loss $85,000---Young Girl Injured.

STEUBENVILLE, February 20.—The large four story brick woolen factory of James Wallace & Co., in this city, was destroyed by fire at eight o'clock this morning. It is a total loss. Nothing was saved except the manufactured goods in an adjoining building, which was fire proof. Loss on building and machinery about $40,000, and $5,000 on stock and goods in process of manufacture. No insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. It originated in the fourth story, where there had been no fire for a long time. The fire spread very rapidly. Several operatives barely escaped. One young girl was badly injured by jumping from the third story window.

HAVANA.

Rights of Naturalized Americans---Transportation of Criminals---Speedy Justice.

HAVANA, February 20.—The question of the rights of naturalized American citizens is absorbing the attention of many Cubans.

There are rumors that the Spanish Government has authorized the Captain General to transport one hundred and seventy criminals to Africa.

The shoemaker who brutally murdered his wife with an ax a short time ago was executed to-day.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1868. NO. 137.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Balling Prisoners After Sentence.

People's Passenger R. W. Bill Not Passed.

Transportation Tax on Monongahela River.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 20, 1868.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. White, of Indiana—Admitting prisoners to bail after sentence on writs of error or certiorari, until decision of the case by the Supreme Court.

By Mr. Glatz, of York—Prohibiting intermarriage of black and white races in Pennsylvania under penalty and imprisonment.

By Mr. McConaughey, of Adams—Confirming the title of Telegraph Companies in other States to property in Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Erratt, of Allegheny—Incorporating the National Deposit Company.

Repealing the transportation tax on lumber and coal transported over the Monongahela Slackwater Navigation. Discussed.

Mr. McConaughy's joint resolution for engraved certificates of honor to soldiers was discussed, pending which Senate adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.—The following

Bills Passed Finally:

Relating to surplus bounty fund, which authorizes authorities who have levied a bounty tax to pay the surplus to school treasurers for school purposes.

Enabling married women to contract for the rental of dwellings and storehouses.

Supplement to the Jury bill, which requires Jury Commissioners to deposit the wheel, after filling and locking it, with the County Commissioners. The Jury Commissioners are to be paid two dollars and fifty cents per day employed and four cents mileage.

Authorizing the Supreme Court reporter to publish minority opinions.

Exempting mortgages and other money securities from taxation.

Authorizing special tax on Waynesburg, Greene county, to pay indebtedness.

Mr. Randall, of Schuylkill, moved to discharge the committee from the consideration of a bill repealing the act of last year creating the new Judicial District of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill. Agreed to by 16 to 15, and made the special order for Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, moved the reconsideration of the bill passed yesterday incorporating the Limestone Oil Pipe Transportation Company, of Warren. Agreed to, and postponed till Wednesday.

Bills Reported.

Mr. Lord, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported a supplementary to Pittsburgh consolidation act with an amendment exempting new districts from payment of any indebtedness of the old city.

Mr. Smith, from the same committee, reported affirmatively the bill annexing part of Duquesne Borough to Allegheny City.

Several hundred other reports were received.

The Free Railroad Bill.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, moved that the House refuse to concur in the Senate amendments to the Free Railroad Bill. Postponed.

Adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The pension bill for soldiers of 1812, and their widows, passed finally, requiring proof of one month's service, or wounds in service and necessitous circumstances.

Private Bills Passed Finally.

Validating marriages heretofore made within the degrees of consanguinity and legitimatizing the issue thereof, and prohibiting such marriages in the future.

Extending the fee bill of 1865 for one year.

Paying Solomon O'Ball, grandson of Corn planter, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to record the official bonds of all State officers.

Bills Defeated.

Repealing the act of 1867 compelling the admission of negroes to cars.

Supplement to the election laws, requiring separate slips for ward and city officers.

Objected Off.

The People's Passenger Railway of Pittsburgh was objected off the calendar yesterday, and not passed finally as inaccurately reported in to-day's papers.

State Temperance Convention---Essay of Dr. Stebbens on Moderate Drinking---Anecdote of Dr. Hunt and Gen. Meade---Bad Effect of General Denunciation of Legislators---Discussion in Senate on Free Railroad Law---Its Passage to Third Reading---Hickman's Resolutions in the House---Playford's Speech---Jones's Long and Tedious Remarks---Rea's Address---Stranahan.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1868.

The State Temperance Convention, which met here yesterday is one of the largest ever held in the State, and is composed of some of the ablest and most influential men in the Commonwealth. It was called to order by James A. Black, Esq., of Lancaster, who, by the way, is not only a large and noble looking man physically, but is one of the strong men of the State, intellectually and morally. He nominated Dr. A. K. Bell, of Allegheny county, as temporary Chairman, who was accordingly elected. Dr. Junkin, of Philadelphia, then opened the convention with prayer. Dr. Hunt, of Wilkesbarre, delivered an able and forcible address during the morning session. The Doctor is quite an old, and yet a vigorous man. He was Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment Reserves during the war, and labored very hard for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the soldiers. There is an anecdote told about him going to General Meade, while the General had the Army of the Potomac in his command, and soliciting his (the General's) influence to put a stop to profanity in the army. The General said "he was willing to do anything he could to accomplish so worthy an object." "Well then," said the Doctor, "issue an order." "What shall I say, Doctor, "I want you, General, to set the example—I have down in my memorandum *sixty-three swears* charged to you, and so long as that account runs thus I can't hope to see the habit abandoned by subordinate officers and the private soldiers." The General promised he would try to reform.

During the afternoon session, Dr. Stebbens, a practicing physician of Chester county, read an argument prepared by him in favor of the proposition "*that moderate drinking of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a greater evil to society than drunkenness.*" He first went on to show the effects of alcoholic liquors upon the nervous system—that their tendency was to irritate and was to derange, confuse and destroy the mind, and that there were but two kinds of drinkers, the *moderate* and the *immoderate*. He contended that the former was the more dangerous for several reasons, amongst which are the following: While the moderate drinker was partially deranged he was not aware of it himself, and community was not aware of it and hence, neither he nor they were prepared to defend himself and themselves against the evils of such a disordered brain. On the contrary, he said the drunkard was known, by himself and everybody else, to be insane, and, therefore, could not accomplish half so much evil as the moderate, insane tippler; that a quiet, sullen copperhead, that gave no notice of its presence, was far more dangerous than the noisy rattlesnake. He said drunkards were seldom, if ever, sent to the Legislature, and yet every Legislature, he had no doubt, had on hand about half been partially insane from the moderate use of intoxicating drinks. That it was the moderate drinker, although insane and therefore dangerous, that was found in places of power and trust. A moderate drinker might be a President; he might be a Secretary of State, and in such a position he would do incalculably more mischief to the community than a hundred poor degraded sots. The argument was clear and logical and the Doctor will send a copy of it to each county sweeping in his charges against the members of the Legislature. Whilst it is too true that quite a number of both branches may occasionally take a drink, and a few may be occasionally drunk, yet it is also a true statement that a large number in both branches are theoretically and practically total abstinence men. There are members of the House and Senate whom your correspondent knows are total abstinence men, and there may be others equally free from the charge of *moderate* drinking whom your correspondent is not intimately acquainted with. All such wholesale denunciation of the Legislature as Dr. Stebbens made in his argument yesterday, does injury to the cause which is under discussion, and his essay would have been much more forcible had he made the proper exceptions. But there is a vitiated public sentiment abroad in the community in regard to the men whom the people elect to make laws for them. And hence public speakers and lecturers not only manufacture, but cater to this vitiated sentiment to a certain extent, and thus keep it up. That there are badmen—corrupt men—who succeed in getting themselves elected to the Legislature, is a sad truth and greatly to be lamented—but because that is it sound policy, is it sound morality, is it the spirit of genuine christianity, to class the whole body of the Legislature together and hold them up to the community as one seething mass of corruption! Yet it is nevertheless true that of late years that has been done to a very great extent. And, not to say anything of the morality of such a course, what I ask is the practical effect of it upon poor, degraded human nature were in its best condition? We are so constituted that we are influenced, to a greater or less extent, by the good or bad opinion of as expressed by our fellow men; and a representative who is elected and comes here determined to do his duty and act from a sense of right is certainly considerably discouraged to find that his motives are misconstrued and he is classed with the venal and corrupt. To be sure he has an inward consciousness that he has discharged his duty faithfully to the best of his ability, which does much to sustain him and help him in the path of uprightness, yet the natural tendency of this *wholesale* denunciation which is heaped upon the Legislature of late years is to destroy the motive to right action, which arises from the fact that a man knows he is trusted, confided in, and credited for his uprightness of character.

Last night both the Senate and the House held Sessions for special purposes: the former to consider the Free Railroad Law, and the latter to discuss Hickman's joint resolution in reference to the salary of members and the amendment of the Constitution so as to enable and qualify all male citizens above the age of twenty one years to vote.

Very few spectators were present in the Senate. It was understood that there would not be much discussion in that body upon the bill, as there was not a very wide difference of opinion among the Senators concerning it. The Senate Committee, composed of Coleman, (Chairman,) Ernst, Lowry, Randall and Ridgway, had reported with amendments the bill which had been read in place by Harry White, of Indiana, and which was substantially the same as that prepared by Senator Bigham at the last session; and, on motion of Mr. Landon, this bill was substituted for the House bill. It was alleged during the discussion, that there was something singular in the action of the committee. It was stated that the White bill had been in the hands of the committee for over a month; that it had been commended by that committee; that it had been reported to the Senate, as having received the *unanimous indorsement* of the committee, that not a single member of that committee had objected to the statement when it was made in the open body of the Senate; that the bill had received a unanimous indorsement; that the object of Standing Committees is to cut off excrescences and objectionable features and provisions, so as to perfect bills, at least in the estimation of the majority of the committee; that when a committee does all that and reports a bill back to the Senate *unanimously*, it is expected that the committee will defend the work of their own hands. That, while it is expected other members of the Senate might properly offer amendments to the bill, it is somewhat unusual for the committee to pitch into what, by their indorsement, is their own bill. The foregoing is an outline of the reasons offered by the majority for voting steadily for the Senate bill as a substitute for the House bill. The Committee contended that they were not bound to vote for the bill they had reported, but might offer a vote for whatever amendments they might deem to be essential to the efficiency and acceptability of the measure. The Senate bill was passed to third reading, when the Senate adjourned.

Long before the hour fixed for the evening session, the hall of the House was crammed, so that there was not even standing room in any part of the hall. I have never seen a better audience in the Capitol. Mr. Playford (Democrat) of Lancaster county, got the floor first, and proceeded to read a lengthy speech in opposition to the resolution. It was tolerably well written and passably well read. It was a good deal like an effort of a Sophomore at college called to his first public night speech, and should not bear examination. He was followed by R. L. Jones (Democrat), of Berks county, who proceeded to deliver a most unconscionably long, prosy speech. Commencing in Eden, and wandering through Spain and the Azores, he finally landed in Jamaica, and there he staved reading a couple of books written by some crazy Englishman until he pretty much emptied that hall—half of those remaining were either asleep or engaged in conversation about other matters. He went so far for his arguments and illustrations that he lost his way getting back with them, and what few fragments he had remaining were so much out of place that when he wanted with them when he arrived in the United States, and failed to make the application. Some wanted to move, after he had wearied everybody with his pointless dissertation, when he had read for half an hour from his English author, that he have the substance of that book printed in the *Record*. It was considered the greatest bore ever listened to in the House of Representatives. Mr. Jones is a gentleman, however, and, as a matter of fact, listened to longer than he would have been had he not enjoyed the respect of his fellow members. He is an extreme partizan, most bitter Copperhead, and yet a man of most excellent character and of ordinary ability, and therefore every one was disappointed at his effort last night. Mr. Rea, of Erie, made a short but pointed speech, after Mr. Jones closed. He is a merchant and a resident of Erie, and while he, also, is a ready debater and fluent speaker. He is a most exemplary man, and represents, in connection with Mr. Stranahan, Erie county. His colleague, Mr. Stranahan, seldom makes a speech, and yet he is an active and faithful representative. He is a native of the State of New York, and is, by trade, a tanner and currier, having followed that business for a number of years in the State of Ohio, where he purchased a part of the Moravian tract of land in Erie county, and removed to the farm upon which he now lives in 1800. The people of that county last fall elected him to the Legislature. He is a regular old-line Whig, Anti-Western Reserve-Pennsylvania Yankee. There is no danger but he will attend to the interests of his constituents. JUSTUS.

INDIANA.

Republican State Convention---Ticket Nominated---The Platform, &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 20.—The Republican State Convention met at ten o'clock this morning, with General Thomas Brown as temporary Chairman. Resolutions endorsing Gen. Grant and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Indiana's first choice for President and Vice President, were unanimously adopted by arising vote and immense cheering.

After the appointment of various committees, Hon. James Hughes, of Marion county, was made permanent Chairman, and Major O. M. Wilson, of Marion county, was chosen Secretary. Governor Conrad Baker was nominated for re-election by acclamation, and Hon. Will Cumback for lieutenant Governor; Major E. A. Hoffman, of Cass county, for Secretary of State, and General Nathan Kimball, for Treasurer of State.

The Convention, on assembling this afternoon, completed the nominations for State officers as follows: Auditor of State, Major John D. Evans, of Marion county; Clerk of Supreme Court, T. W. McCoy, of Clarke county; Reporter of Supreme Court, J. B. Black, of Marion county; Attorney General, D. E. Williamson, of Putnam county; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Barnabas C. Hobbs, of Wayne county.

Letters were read in the Convention from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and Hon. John Coburn, M. C. A letter written by Senator Morton, failed to reach in time, but on announcement of the fact it was ordered to be made part of the proceedings of the Convention. A strong feeling prevailed with the delegates in favor of reversing Morton as Indiana's choice for the Presidency, but his friends understood he declined the use of his name in that connection.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

The Union Republican party of Indiana, assembled in convention at Indianapolis on the 20th day of February, 1868, to consult in reference to the present condition of the country, make the following declaration of principles:

First, That the National plan of reconstruction was made necessary by the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment and the consequent refusal of the Southern people, and if they will not, upon the conditions prescribed by Congress, become the friends of the Union, the plan of reconstruction to do whatever the emergency requires to prevent them from doing harm is essential.

Second, The extension of suffrage to the negroes of the South was made necessary by the rebellious and unreconstructed rebellious spirit maintained therein, and was necessary to secure the reconstruction of the Union and the preservation of the fruits of victory therein from a state worse than slavery, and the question of suffrage in all these States belongs to the people of those States under the Constitution of the United States.

Third, That the government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy consistent with the public safety, and the burdens of taxation should be so laid as to give the greatest possible exemption to articles of necessity, and to bear equally upon all classes and the wealth of the country, and all property should bear a just proportion of the burdens of taxation.

Fourth, The public debt, made necessary by the rebellion, should be honestly paid, and all the bonds issued thereon should be paid in legal tenders, commonly called greenbacks, except where the bonds express upon their face that they are not paid in such quantities as will make the circulation commensurate with the commercial wants of the country, and so as to avoid the great inflation of the currency and the increase in the price of gold.

Fifth, The large and rapid contraction of the currency, sanctioned by the votes of the Democratic party in the Legislature of Congress, has had a most injurious effect upon the industry and business of the country, and we favor the issue of such an amount of legal tenders as may be necessary for supplying the deficiency in legal tender notes, commonly called greenbacks, to the full amount authorized by the legislation of the country.

Sixth, We are opposed to the payment of any part of the rebel debt, or to any payment whatsoever for emancipated slaves.

Seventh, That all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial admiration and honor than the brave men who endured the hardships of campaign and camp, and the perils of battle, and we favor the most liberal bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations not to be cancelled until the last one of the survivors of the gallant dead are the wards of the nation, a sacred trust to be religiously observed and cared for.

Eighth, The public lands are the property of the people. Monopolies of them, either by individuals or corporations, should be prohibited, and we would especially favor actual settlement as a substantial recognition of the services of the Union officers and soldiers in the late war, to whom we should grant the allowance of one hundred and sixty acres thereof.

Ninth, The doctrine of Grand Jurors and other unprofessional lawyers, that because a man is once a citizen he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as it is a doctrine not warranted by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and interest. Citizens by birth or adoption are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though born on the soil, therefore, naturalized citizens, as well as others, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment for any foreign crime committed, or supposed to be committed, if found within the United States, native born citizens, and it is the duty of the Government to protect them in this behalf.

Tenth. We cordially approve the course of the Republican members of Congress in their active opposition to and successful prohibiting a further contraction of the currency, in which they have been sustained by the voice of the people of Indiana, and this Convention expresses their unwavering confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of Oliver P. Morton. His devotion to the vital interests of the nation during the past six years has endeared him to every lover of Union and liberty, and we send greeting to him in the American Senate, and assurance to him of our unqualified confidence and support.

Ninth, General U. S. Grant and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax are the choice of Indiana for President and Vice President of the United States, and this Convention hereby appoints the following delegates to the National Convention to cast the votes of Indiana for these gentlemen.

THE CAPITAL.

The Military Academy Appropriation.

THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

Retiring Wounded Army Officers.

The Whisky Tax Question.

Location of Democratic Convention.

The Admission of Alabama.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1868.

Military Academy Bill.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate to-day by Mr. Morrill, from the Senate Committee on Appropriations, substantially as it passed the House. This is the first of the appropriation bills reported to the Senate. It is the intention of Mr. Morrill to bring all appropriation bills before the Senate as soon after their passage by the House as possible, so as to have them finished early in the session, and thereby secure an early adjournment of Congress.

National Banking Law.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, at their meeting this morning, received statements from several Western bank officers relative to the amendments of the national banking act and increase of the volume of the currency. No action was taken. The Randall bill to substitute greenbacks for currency will not be taken up in Committee for sometime.

Retiring Officers in Army.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Wilson introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Be it enacted, &c., That officers of the Army may hereafter be retired on account of wounds received in the volunteer service in the late war, and when retired, the retiring will be under the same conditions as though they were serving in the Regular Army at the time said wounds were received.

The Whisky Tax.

The subject of the whisky tax has not yet been reached in the Ways and Means Committee, but there is good authority for stating that a majority of the Committee are in favor of a repeal of the tax. Special Commissioner Wells to-day requested Representative Eggleston, of Ohio, to go before the Committee and explain his proposition to sell the exclusive right to manufacture whisky to the highest bidder at not less than sixty millions a year. The Committee are not favorable to it, but desire to hear what can be said in support of it.

National Democratic Convention.

Representatives from all the leading cities are here to offer inducements for the holding of the National Democratic Convention. Cincinnati chances are very slim. The choice seems to lie between New York, St. Louis and Cleveland.

Admission of Alabama.

A delegation of Republicans from Alabama, headed by the Chairman of the State Committee, arrived to-day, to secure the admission of the State under the vote recently taken. They complain that in many counties the Registers were in sympathy with the rebels, and didn't give the colored men an opportunity to vote; that in one or two counties men walked twenty miles, and had to go home without voting. They also say that if the State is not admitted under the recent vote reconstruction will have to be postponed for a long time, if not abandoned there, as they cannot possibly go through the labor and expense of a new canvass immediately. They called on Governor Morton this morning.

XLth CONGRESS.

Trumbull's Reconstruction Supplement.

Garrett Davis Consumed the Day.

Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway Exonerated.

Army Appropriation Bill Finished.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1868.

In the Senate to-day, the bill recently reported by Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, to make a majority of the votes cast be sufficient to ratify a Constitution under the reconstruction law, was taken up. Garett Davis consumed the day in a speech. A motion was made to adjourn over until Monday on account of Washington's birthday, but Mr. Doolittle objected, as he desired to speak to-morrow.

The House to-day adopted a resolution of the Committee on Accounts, exonerating Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway from charges of corruption. The report of the Committee, however, shows that under the law the office held by that gentleman is very lucrative, owing to the large number of witnesses summoned by Congressional investigating committees.

The House finished the army appropriation bill. It appropriates $35,000,000. A sharp debate took place on an amendment prohibiting the commissioning of any more officers of the army except those who have graduated at West Point. It was finally voted on, but then reconsidered and stricken out, in order to save the bill from defeat. It was charged freely in debate that this proposed change in the mode of appointments was dictated from Grant's headquarters, and it was very bitterly assailed by Logan, Schenck, Pile and Butler.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution of inquiry, setting forth his views in regard to the better security of passengers in steamships. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a communication from the President, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, transmitting a report of the Attorney General with a list of counterfeiters pardoned, &c. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported with amendments a bill to establish a national school of Mines.

Mr. ANTHONY moved that when the Senate adjourn it be till Monday. After discussion, the motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the House bill to amend the act of March 23d, 1867, supplementary to the bill for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration, was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL read from the Chicago *Republican* the statement of a correspondent in regard to Congressional action, laying upon the Senate the responsibility of the requirement of the legislature of the rejected votes for the ratification of the constitution, which he stated was untrue, and explained the circumstances, saying the House had all along insisted on requiring the provision, finally adopted in the Senate by a vote of one majority.

Mr. YATES withdrew his motion made yesterday to take up the bill to admit Colorado, giving notice that he would move to take it up after the pending bill was disposed of.

Mr. TRUMBULL continued. He read further from the article in the Chicago *Republican*, an assertion that many Radicals complained of the disposition he was supposed to have manifested in endeavoring to stifle this bill by keeping it in committee for force reasons, that these complaints had now assumed a threatening form, and Senator MORTON among others would make an attack on him in open Senate for his opposition to the bill.

Mr. MORTON said he had never made any such threat, nor had he any purpose of the kind.

Mr. TRUMBULL read from the *Globe* in regard to his action on the original bill in March last, showing that he had been in favor of the bill by majority principle, and had been denounced by Senator HOWARD for the views he expressed on that occasion. He did not recognize the applicability of the term Radical to his position in relation to colleagues, they were all acting together as one body for the Union, to reconstruct the Southern States and restore their relations to the Union. He had always believed, as he did now, that it was wrong to tie the hands of the people of the States in the enjoyment of their commissions; but if West Point was not for the education of military officers, he would like to know what it was for. Was it a charity school? Congress should either maintain the character of West Point, or abolish it.

The discussion was continued in animated style by Messrs. Blaine, Logan, Schenck, Butler, Howell, Banks and Paine.

Finally the vote on the passage of the bill was reconsidered, and Mr. BLAINE withdrew the objectionable proviso. The bill was then passed without the proviso.

Mr. MORRILL asked leave to report, from the Committee on Agriculture, a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report bills providing for the removal of the internal revenue tax from all useful productions; for the adjustment of imported tonnage duties so as to equalize the disparities in the cost of capital and labor between the United States and other competing nations; to encourage the importation of the skilled laborer instead of the products of his labors; to secure the balance of trade in favor of the United States, and thus insure to the nation financial solvency and a safe and permanent return to specie values, to industrial prosperity and true independence. Objection was made.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. EGGLESTON, in a personal explanation, said he had voted last Friday against the bill for the extension of the wood screw patent, but his vote had not been recorded. He wished to make the statement as the papers were imputing a dodging of the vote:

Mr. HULBURT, of New York, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire into the receipts of Henry A. Smythe, Collector of the port of New York, in his official capacity, whether such receipts have been derived from fines, penalties and forfeitures or otherwise, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath. Adopted.

The report of the Committee on Accounts on the charges made against Mr. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, the Postmaster General was directed to furnish various items of information in regard to the transportation of the Overland Mail.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to regulate the disposition of lands that may hereafter be given to aid in the construction of railroads. Ordered to be printed. The bill, which is reported unanimously, provides that all lands hereafter granted for railroad purposes shall be granted to the States or territories where the roads are to be constructed, and shall be by them sold to actual settlers at a price not exceeding two and a half dollars per acre, the proceeds to be paid the railroad company. The object is to prevent the withdrawal of large quantities of land from the market, and thus a monopoly by corporations, and to encourage the settlement of the country.

Mr. McCLURG, from the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, made a report showing that in the testimony taken before the Committee no facts will come out which indicated corruption in Postoffice Department, and suggested as that committee was not authorized to pursue the investigation, the matter be referred to another committee for further examination. The report closes with a resolution for a committee to examine into the subject of contracts with the Postoffice Department for the transportation of the United States mail, and report such facts as may be deemed of importance. Particularly whether or not there are any evidence of corruption, with authority to send for persons and papers. After debate, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Expenditures of the Postoffice Department.

Mr. DAWES, rising for a personal explanation, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* of the 17th of February, asserting the substantial correctness of a previous paragraph in reference to incidents alleged to have taken place in the Committee on the subject of impeachment, and indicating the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Stevens, as authority for the statement. Mr. DAWES said by a vote signed by Messrs. Bingham, Farnsworth, Boutwell, Brooks, Hulburd, Beaman, and Beck, all the members of the Reconstruction Committee except Messrs. Stevens and Paine, as follows:

"The undersigned deem it but just to say that the foregoing statement, reciting the paragraph in the *Tribune* of the 17th February of a Mr. Mr. Stevens said after the adjournment of Mr. Paine, is without particular virtue and without the least color of truth. Mr. Stevens, Mr. Paine or any one else never attempted to leave the room, nor manifested any disposition to do so, nor was any other of the Committee present but on the contrary stated his opinion and voted without a word of protest or indication from Mr. Stevens or any other of the Committee."

Mr. PAINE added, this disposes of the only issue of fact to which I am a party. I have had no conversation on the subject of this correspondence with any one, and particularly not with the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Stevens.

Mr. STEVENS, who had just entered the hall and was occupying a seat near the door, rose to address the Speaker, and this was a signal for a general rush to every other part of the place where he stood. He said—I did not know that this was coming up yet. I have a single word to say about it. That whole statement in the *Tribune* is false from beginning to end; and the only conversation of the kind with any human being. Mr. STEVENS said no more.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested, by way of inquiry to the Speaker, whether it was made out the correspondent something less than a human being.

The SPEAKER declined to express any opinion on the subject.

A large number of bills granting pensions to individuals were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and passed.

Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill extending the provisions of the act of July 4th, 1864, and March 3d, 1863, relating to naturalization of soldiers, to those who enlisted in the naval or marine service of the United States.

Mr. PIKE moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Disagreed to—yeas 54, nays 74.

Mr. PILE moved to amend the bill by inserting the words "and have been or may hereafter be honorably discharged." Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to provide for the payment of $30 per month out of the funds of widows and other dependents of officers, seamen, firemen and coal heavers.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to remove disabilities from Governor Holden and others. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. LOGAN, having had read by the Clerk the response of the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of January 28th, to an inquiry in reference to the sale of 10-40 bonds for coin bonds on deposit in the Treasury to secure the circulation of national banks, asserted that sales of 10-40s to the amount of $8,000,000 from the first of October, 1867, to January 20th, 1868, were made by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, were, with the exception of five small sales, made at a less premium than the regular quotations in the New York market. He had calculated that the difference between the Government had lost $21,264, besides a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. given to Jay Cooke & Co., and amounting to $10,177, making the whole loss $31,441. He also referred to a letter purporting to be written by the Secretary of the Treasury to a gentleman controlling a national bank, stating he would accept 10 40s in lieu of 5 20s at 87½, while in his report the Secretary says they had never been received at a higher rate than 86. Having made this statement, he asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether the proposition therein contained were complied with by the party to whom addressed, and also whether the sale of 10-40 bonds from October 15th, 1867, to January 20th, 1868, were at rates equal to the daily quotations in New York, &c. Debated and laid over.

The House, at 5 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. ALLISON in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill.

Mr. LOGAN made a vehement attack upon the appropriation for arsenals, but did not succeed in having any struck out.

Mr. SCHENCK offered an amendment for applying unexpended balances to these appropriations. Agreed to.

Mr. ALLEY offered an amendment limiting the expenditure for the Rock Island Arsenal to the amount appropriated. Rejected.

The Chairman of the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, which proceeded to vote on the amendments.

The amendment for the reduction of the army was adopted—67 to 62.

All the amendments having been disposed of,

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The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

EVER since the "falling out" between Mr. JOHNSON and Gen. GRANT, there has existed a "coldness" between the President and two members of his Cabinet, growing out of the character of the testimony they gave as to what occurred at the famous Cabinet meeting after the restoration of STANTON. It will be remembered that the letters of two Cabinet Ministers failed to sustain the word of the President. Early resignations and a reconstruction of the Cabinet are rumored.

KENTUCKY has sent to the United States Senate in the place of Mr. GUTHRIE, a gentleman whom nobody seems to know much about. His name is THOMAS C. MCCREERY, and he hails from Daviess county. The only thing we have seen concerning him is the following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* :

"Mr. McCreery is about fifty-one years of age, and, though always one of the leading Democrats of his State, has never before held any public office. In 1858 and 1860, he ran for Congress, but his district being largely Whig, he was defeated. He is spoken of by those who know him as a able man and his election gives general satisfaction."

IN the event of the resignation of Mr. MCCULLOCH, there is a fair chance that he will be succeeded by Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue. Should Mr. W. succeed to this responsible position, the country will have much reason to rejoice that the President had been moved to select a gentleman at once, so capable and honest; one who would bring to the question of revenue a thorough knowledge and independent views—the result of patient investigation and much reflection.

THE Democrats are experiencing no inconsiderable difficulty in selecting the place for holding their Presidential Convention. Chicago, (of course,) Cincinnati, Cleveland and Indianapolis are competing sharply; and, with great expectations and many promises, New York has stepped in for the honor. That she should have it she can readily make out by pointing to the new Tammany Hall, the varied attractions of the city, and to the men—Mr. SEYMOUR'S "friends"—who conducted the great mob, murdered scores of "niggers," burned their hospital, and hanged any number of men suspected of loyalty. New York should have the honor, clearly!

JUDGE CATON, an eminent Illinois Democrat, having been requested to run for Governor, has written a letter declining the honor, and he improves the occasion to lay out Mr. PENDLETON as a Presidential candidate as cold as a wedge. He regards him not only unsound in his views but a dangerous man—after VALLANDIGHAM, the worst in the country. He warns the Democrat party that their candidate, if they wish for success, must have been on the side of the Government and against rebellion; in favor of an honest fulfillment of our financial engagements, and personally unobjectionable. Regarding Mr. PENDLETON'S course, he says if it has been well adapted to secure the nomination "it is still better adapted to insure defeat at the election."

THE Democratic Presidential pot is beginning to boil at a furious rate. In other words, the troubles of the party are actual and growing. The supporters of Mr. PENDLETON are not as confident as they were, because his opponents have become far more so, and threaten to break things. But as yet the PENDLETONIANS have the advantage, chiefly because the opposition to him are not united. A party for General DIX are organizing; a party for HENDRICKS are showing considerable zeal; there are some who think HANCOCK would prove the most available candidate; and latterly Mr. JOHNSON—ANDREW of the White House—has come into the lists, and strange as it may appear, some of the old stagers are for him, and he thinks—but that don't matter—he is going to have them all. It is a beautiful medley, and growing worse daily.

THE *World* is laboring to prove that the capture of Fort Donelson by GRANT—the anniversary of which event was celebrated Monday evening last in New York, was an affair reflecting little credit on the General, and our army, and was more worthy of ridicule than praise. And besides, it was not GRANT who did it. What little credit there was, according to the Democratic organ, belonged to the late Gen. C. F. SMITH. We are not so certain the *World* would not have it understood that GRANT was in some other place at the time, and that it was somebody else who demanded of BUCKNER, the rebel General, "unconditional surrender," accompanying the polite demand with the no less polite intimation that if it was not complied with he would "move immediately on his works." The *World* has to go but one step farther, and deny that GRANT had any part in the war at all, and vow that it was some SMITH or other who did the fighting and planning which has been attributed to him.

ROYALTY IN AFFLICTION—KING GEORGE V.

Every man in virtue of his humanity has a right to the sympathy of every other member of the race. A Roman theatrical audience vehemently applauded the line of TERENCE, "I am a man, and nothing pertaining to humanity is uninteresting to me." Even kings and queens in their high places are regarded by the humblest human being with the feelings prompted by a common nature, and just in proportion to their wisdom are their desire and endeavor that the natural bond between them and the lowest of their subjects shall not be forgotten. Though this is admitted to be true now, it was not always so. In the ancient and in the modern East some foolish mortals who happened to be kings have thought it best and safest to isolate themselves from their subjects, shutting themselves up in palaces surrounded by many walls, and never showing their faces to any except their immediate attendants. Even in the West there have been a few instances of nearly the same kind. At present the greatest royal personages seem eager to make themselves common. They appear frequently in public, and retain only those barriers between them and their subjects absolutely demanded by propriety. LOUIS NAPOLEON writes a book and chooses for it a subject which enables him, while writing about the men and events of a remote age, to unfold and justify his relations to his own time and country. He owns his desire to gain a respectable position in the republic of letters. Like any other Parisian literary man, he fishes for a chair among the immortal Forty. With walking stick in hand, he makes a morning call at a private gentleman's house, and not finding the gentleman at home, he leaves a card. Queen VICTORIA enters into familiar conversation with plain Mr. ARTHUR HELPS about her late husband, and to enable him to understand how pleasantly she and the Prince had spent their time together, she lets him read her private journals. And then that others may be qualified to feel with her in the memory of her bereavement, she is in the memory of her bereavement, she is persuaded to publish her record of "Life in the Highlands." Probably her British Majesty's book has been read with as kindly and respectful feeling and has enlisted as much sympathy among us republicans as among the loyal people beyond the water who call her their Queen.

VICTORIA though in sorrow, still occupies and is likely to occupy until death, her hereditary position of royal state and power. The Atlantic Telegraph of yesterday reminded us of a princely family whose calamitous change of fortune will surely afford the subject of some eloquent pages to the historians, and of some pathetic verses to the poets of the future. Unless we are mistaken the sorrows of King GEORGE V, of Hanover, have created little sympathy in this country. We have not seen much evidence of curiosity even in regard to him. All remember how Prussia took away his sceptre—how he flitted somewhither, and then in obedience to BISMARCK'S command, published an edict, if that name denotes the thing, in which he told his subjects not to regard his orders or interests any longer. A telegram dated at Vienna February 19, mentions a private banquet at which King GEORGE and his family and a number of their adherents were present. "It is reported that *in a speech the King assured the company he would soon return home and resume his seat on the throne of Hanover, in spite of Prussia.*"

In view of the connection long existing between England and Hanover we ought to feel rather more interest in King GEORGE than we do. Our fathers were once the subjects of the Elector of Hanover. By the settlement made at the revolution of 1688, when Queen ANNE died in 1714 GEORGE LOUIS, Elector of Hanover, became King of England under the title of GEORGE I. In 1814 Hanover was made a Kingdom. Hence GEORGE IV. and WILLIAM IV. were Kings of Hanover as well as of England. Had VICTORIA *been a boy* he too would have been King of Hanover. As she was only a girl, by the Salic law, the nearest male heir, being the Duke of Cumberland, received the crown of that country. GEORGE V. of Hanover is a son of that Duke, and his number V. indicates his succession to GEORGE IV, "our fat friend," the Regent of unblessed memory.

Let us return to the "banquet" mentioned in the telegram. Several months ago we read in a Leipzig magazine some details about King GEORGE and his family in exile, which were called to memory by the telegram. In the article referred to, we were told how King GEORGE V. lives near Vienna, "a King without a crown, a ruler without a people, a regent without a land." An hereditary friendship of long standing between the royal House of Austria and the royal House of Hanover, made the Austrian capital the natural place of refuge for the banished King. In the beautiful village of Hietzing, three miles from Vienna, is situated the villa Brunswick which the Emperor assigned the exiles as their residence. The house stands behind the gardens of the palace of Schoenbrunn.

The daily ways, amusements and labors of the royal exiles are described in a manner to make one admire the dignity and cheerfulness with which they all bear their grievous and mortifying misfortunes. The former Crown Prince ERNEST AUGUSTUS studies politics and jurisprudence. King GEORGE is represented as being very industrious; giving regular receptions to visitors, and spending much of every day in his cabinet. Frequently five or six hours of the night are occupied in the dictation of letters. As his Majesty is blind, he is compelled to trust an amanuensis with the most secret matters.

The magazine writer says that he once asked a Hanoverian officer whether this industry of the King in his Cabinet had anything to do with the conspiracies going on in Hanover? The answer was that all rumors connecting King GEORGE with those movements and agitations in his former dominions were long ago publicly declared erroneous. The officer added that the Cabinet labors of the King related entirely to his family affairs and private interests. "Though well content with this answer," says the reporter, "we cannot get rid of the thought that politics have some place in the Brunswick villa—that the hours devoted to the reception of callers are sometimes hours of business—and that the numerous travelers passing to and fro between Vienna and Hanover occasionally convey something more than friendly greetings."

At that time the hopes of restoration entertained by King GEORGE and his friends were not openly talked about. From the telegram quoted above it appears that those hopes have become very strong—a circumstance pleasing to those who sympathize with royalty in affliction. Has King GEORGE made up his mind to reign on BISMARCK'S terms; or do his hopes rest on the success of the Cabinet labors referred to?

Magazines for March.

The *Atlantic*, *Lady's Book* and *Peterson's* for March have been received by Pittock. We shall refer to the first named more at length. The others are filled, as usual, with everything one wishes to know about the fashions, and a variety of light reading.

THE Presbyterian churches in Chicago are moving for a union of the various branches of the Presbyterian church. At a recent meeting of all the churches there, it was proposed a general convention of the Northwest be held in Chicago in early spring, to promote the union.

The Chicago *Journal* declares that the statement made almost daily from Washington that the "Northern men" are "clamorous for an increase of the volume of currency," is false, and that it "is a trick of speculators." Says the *Journal*: "We have made careful inquiries of our leading bankers and merchants for the past few days, and find that their opinion is decidedly to the effect that the present quantity of currency in the country is fully sufficient for all legitimate business purposes—and that any inflation of the currency would prove financially and commercially disastrous."

THE London *Builder* states that it has long been known that the presence of moulds in rooms is highly injurious to human health, and under certain conditions of dampness and bad ventilation it is no uncommon thing to see mildew run all over a large expanse of whitewash wall or ceiling. The *Builder* adds: "If this mould occur in a living room, and it be not destroyed, it frequently brings on a compilation of painful symptoms in the human patient, or, in other words, the membranes and tissues of the body are known to offer a fitting habitant for the plant, and it is transferred from the original objects to the human frame. A weak solution of hypochlorate of lime has recently been recommended as a destroyer of moulds in rooms."

A correspondent of a Boston paper, writing from St. Louis, alludes to a fact which exists not solely in that city: Mrs. Lander lately played a fortnight's engagement at De Bar's, but though on the whole well supported, and eminently conscientious in the rendering of her parts, she failed to draw as she deserved. Perhaps the most steadily popular place of resort in St. Louis is Wilson's Opera House. People who would not compromise their character for religion and sobriety by witnessing an opera or a play of Shakespeare or Schiller sit night after night, looking at corked faces and listening to sixth rate music and a frightful medley of low buffoonery, coarse burlesque and no end of questionable morality. Every man to his taste.

THE controversy about "Rock Me to Sleep" is among what we have long ago set down as what Lord Dundreary calls "things no fellow can understand." First we believed on what seemed to us irrefragable evidence that Mr. Ball had written the lines—and said so; then Mrs. Akers's champion in the *Times* convinced us of Mrs. Akers's integrity and Mr. Ball's dishonesty—and we recanted; next a Ball advocate pleaded through six columns of the *Tribune* the claim of his client in so conclusive a manner that we have no doubt we should have reversed our last opinion had we not determined nevermore to have an opinion about it. Now, however, comes "An [anonymous] Old Compositor" who writes from Annapolis to the *Tribune* that the poem was written by one Edward Young, "a blacksmith or carriage smith of eccentric and wayward character," of Lexington, Georgia; and that he (the anonymous Old Compositor) set the poem in type himself from Young's manuscript, in 1859, for the *Southern Field and Fireside* of Augusta, Ga.—*Howard Tablet*.

A NEEDED REFORM.

The Jury Commissioners—A Change for the Worse—Large Pay and Small Service—Fleecing the Taxpayers.

The act of April 10th, 1867, entitled "an act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors," which went into effect immediately after the fall election, has given rise to considerable complaint, and enough has been seen of its workings to justify the conclusion that, aside from being an unnecessary burthen upon the tax-payers, its tendency is to introduce the very worst phase of party politics into the jury box, and thus corrupt the fountains of justice in this county. The act provides for the election of "two sober, intelligent and judicious persons," to serve as Jury Commissioners, for the period of three years, and provides that each elector shall only vote for one person for said office, to the end that a Republican and a Democrat may be chosen in each county. It was alleged, at the time the bill was offered, that the jury box was being packed in certain Copperhead counties, for the purpose of defeating suits in which the bounty laws were involved, and that it was necessary, in order to defeat these objects, to change the manner of selecting jurors. Whatever truth there may have been in this allegation, there were certainly no complaints on that score so far as Allegheny county was concerned, and when the members from Philadelphia had that county promptly exempted from the operations of the law, our Representatives should have had gumption enough to have followed suit. But the law was made to apply to Allegheny county, and a worse than useless expense was thus entailed upon the tax-payers.

The Jury Commissioners are required, under the second section of the act, to meet at the seat of justice, at least thirty days before the first term of the Court of Common Pleas, in every year, and thereupon proceed, with due diligence, to select, alternately, from the whole qualified electors of the respective county at large, a number, such as at the term of the Court next preceding shall, by said Court, be designated, of sober, intelligent and judicious persons, to serve as jurors in the several courts during that year; and the said Commissioners shall, in the manner now directed by law, place the names of persons so selected in the proper Jury wheel, and the said jury wheel locked, as now required by law, shall remain in the custody of the said Jury Commissioners, and the keys thereof in the custody of the Sheriff.

The third section provides that the Jury Commissioners, and the Sheriff, or any two of them, shall draw from the proper jury wheel, panels of jurors, in the manner now practiced and allowed.

The fourth section repeals all legislation making it the duty of the County Commissioners and the Sheriff to select jurors, but retains in force acts and penalties in relation to the custody, sealing or opening of the jury wheel, and in relation to the drawing of jurors.

Section fifth reads as follows: "Each of said Jury Commissioners shall be allowed and paid out of the respective county treasury, two dollars and fifty cents per day, and four cents per mile circular, from the residence of the Commissioners to the Court House."

Under the old law, the County Commissioners and the Sheriff selected the jurors, it being a part of the duties pertaining to their respective offices. It was customary to place twenty-eight hundred names in the wheel, at the beginning of the year. These names were selected, mainly, by the respective assessors of the several districts of the county, a certain proportion being allowed to each district. The County Commissioners and the Sheriff selected such men as were personally known to them as fit persons, but the assessors were generally relied on as having a better knowledge of the men in their respective districts. These names were placed in the wheel, and when panels of jurors were wanted, the County Commissioners and the Sheriff would meet and draw from the wheel the number required. The new law simply creates the office of Jury Commissioner, and relieves the County Commissioners from everything in connection with the selection of jurors.

At first blush it might seem that there is nothing wrong in having one of each political party as Jury Commissioner—nor would it be wrong in any aspect did the Commissioner and the Sheriff discharge their duties free from political bias, and according to the provisions of the act. But, since the pay of jurors has been increased to two dollars and a half per day, and since this act has given a party complexion to the office of Jury Commissioner, there is a grand struggle going on, not between the "sober, intelligent and judicious," but among the very worst classes of both parties. Boring for seats in the jury box has become a business, and corner loafers and pot-house politicians have no delicacy in presenting their claims. We appeal to the Judges of the Courts whether the character of jurors has been improved a whit by the new law, and whether it has not actually retrograded in point of intelligence?

But this is not all. We have evidence that the provisions of the law are not complied with. For instance, all names for the year are required to be placed in the wheel, and from this whole number the panels are to be drawn when wanted. Three thousand names were placed in the wheel, at the beginning of the present year, but in recent drawings names were *drawn from the pockets of the Commissioners* instead of from the wheel. They may have been names representing better men than any in the wheel, but even this would not justify a violation of law. We apprehend, however, that they were generally the names of those persistent borers, or political favorites, to whom we have alluded. If such gross misconduct as this is to be permitted, how easy a thing it will be, ere long, to pack the jury box whenever occasion may require it. The man who lies in jail, awaiting trial for murder, may have his friends outside using political influence to secure seats in the jury box, and the vaunted "palladium of our liberties" will become a means of polluting the very fountain head of justice and equity.

There is another fact in connection with this law, which, although of minor moment, is sufficiently important to arrest the attention of tax-payers. The fifth section of the law, which we have quoted in full, is somewhat vague, and the Jury Commissioners, Messrs. Pugh and Griffin, claim that under it they are entitled to two dollars and a half a day for the whole year, whereas the evident intention is that they shall only draw pay for each day actually employed. The County Commissioners discharged this duty without any extra compensation, and six weeks or two months time, for the whole year, would be a very liberal allowance. The Jury Commissioners insist on taking from the County Treasury, for these two months' service, the sum of $500 each per annum! A bill was prepared, and presented at the present session of the Legislature, to cure this apparent defect, and limit the compensation to the time actually employed, and it is said that a remonstrance has gone on to Harrisburg, signed by *all* the Judges of the Courts, protesting against any change in the law! It may be proper here to remark that at least one of the Judges has admitted that he was misinformed as to the purpose of the remonstrance, being made to believe that the intention of the Legislature was to reduce the pay below the amount of two dollars and a-half per day. Perhaps others may have been deceived or misled in the same way.

We have only one object in view—to lay the facts before the tax-payers of the county, that they may deal with them as they shall deem best. That the change in the law is a most mischievous one we have not the slightest doubt, and the sooner it is repealed the better. If the officer of Jury Commissioner is not entirely abolished, the act limiting compensation to the days of service rendered should be promptly passed. If the law is amended, the time should be limited to say two months, as, if not fixed, it might be lengthened out indefinitely. The better plan would be to abolish the office entirely, at the close of the year, and substitute the old plan, by which quite as good, if not better jurors will be obtained, at a saving to the county of some $1,600 per annum.

Removal of Taxes.

George W. Allen, Esq., the north western delegate at large to Washington from the National Manufacturers' Union, has written a letter, in which he holds out the prospect of the removal of the taxes for most of manufactured articles. We quote the following:

"This Congress has a great deal of practical common sense—many business men in it; and you may look for sweeping reforms, vast retrenchments, and vastly lessened taxation. Neither are these important questions to be put off to a late day in the session, but immediate action is the rule. The Committee of Ways and Means are at work night and day, perfecting the tax or revenue bills, and expect to be ready to report in two weeks from this date. We think our material interests, and the material interests of the country, are safe in their hands. They listen to us patiently, and argue with us closely, stimulated by the same desire—the relief and well-being of the country in all its interests and relations. After Congress has brought this to work, then all is not done. The execution of the law and the executioners step in. And here lies the greatest of all our evils. The head of the Treasury Department acknowledges the utter demoralization of a portion of his service. A worse set of officials never before occupied or held public offices. Corruption runs riot. Of course, there are exceptions; but the revenue service is utterly demoralized.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

High Praise from a Great Man.

The Hon. Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, long since retired from public life—he being in the eighty-ninth year of his age—gives the weight of his opinion and great reputation on the Republican side of the reconstruction question. The following letter needs no comment:

PHILADELPHIA, 27th January, 1868.

MY DEAR JOHN: I thank you for Mr. Morton's speech and the *Globe*. Your enthusiasm for the speech has been contagious through my house. It could not have been better; nothing more full without overflowing; nothing more strong, without rage; nothing so clear that is as deep, and what it would hardly be possible to say of poetry, even by *Dobbins*; nothing so logical without being dry. It has been spoken of read for a long time in either house. Mr. Fessenden's speech, two sessions ago, on the President's want of power was as perfect a demonstration but nobody saw so. How remarkable it is that after men have been throwing knives and forks at each other's heads all around the room, making every one more crazy than another, and raising such a din that no one can see what the question is, some grave man will quietly repeat a few propositions—all of them well established—a few facts—all of them well known and uncontested—and the *pother ends!* Still I can't believe the pother *will end*. There is a strong interest against its ending; and as some men can talk admirably without legs, so other men can talk incessantly without heads. Which will get the final victory in a democracy I am as far from being able to say as I was eighty years ago. Still I am on the side of Morton's *legs*, and always have been, and his facts. He has said nothing better. I should like to have said it myself.

Affectionately yours,

HON. BINNEY.

JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq., Washington, D. C.

Landlords and High Rents.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There has been a great deal said of late in the papers in reference to rents. As a landlord, I feel constrained to say a few words on this important subject, hoping that you will give them an insertion in your valuable paper, of which I am a constant reader.

God has prospered me in life, and as a follower of Him I hope to be ever faithful to the last in serving Him. I very cheerfully, therefore, concluded that it was my duty, owing to the great depression in business to reduce my tenants, (eight in number) rents, which I did on the first of January twenty per cent., although I had my houses rented till the first of April at the old rates. And, moreover, I shall feel it my duty to make an additional reduction of ten per cent. on the first of July, if the times continue as they now are. Would that all my brother landlords could make up their minds to do the same.

There must be thousands of people, at the present time, in and about this city out of employment; many of them indeed must be suffering dreadfully. I learned the following from a few of my tenants as to how they were situated on the first of January: One said that while he had been getting $18 per week, he was then getting only $12 per week; another said that he was working only one week in every two weeks for the previous four months; while another said that he had lost three months in idleness, for the want of work, the last year; indeed all were suffering more or less. I am glad and happy now at what I did, if for no other reason than the fact that I shall not have occasion to put up a single "To Let" this year. Finally, I predict that all of those greedy landlords who are raising their rents higher, and also those who are asking the same rates as last year, will mourn for their folly to the amount of more than those twenty per cent. in losses. *Vincent homines and remanega* will do it.

A LANDLORD.

Twenty-fourth Congressional District.

NEW CASTLE, PA., February 17, 1868.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Your correspondent "New Brighton," in a communication of yesterday, relative to the next Congressman from the Twenty-fourth District of this State, makes a suggestion which calls forth this from me. I believe that Lawrence county, at least, concedes the right of the next Congressman to Beaver, (except, possibly, a few who are aspiring to the place themselves,) and as for ability to represent the District, they have it in the person of *Arthur P. Bradford*, one who would not follow but lead in the Halls of our National Legislature, and who is perfectly conversant with our system of government, being a lawyer, soldier and divine. Lawrence county would hail the nomination of Mr. B. with as much enthusiasm as any other man from that county, and I feel sure with more than would be called forth by the nomination of some of her own aspirants.

I would respectfully suggest Mr. Bradford to the people of Beaver county for their representative to the next Congress.

NEW CASTLE.

More Stubbses and Boggses.

The race of the Stubbses and the Boggses are not confined to the soil of enlightened, progressive New Jersey. Chicago can boast of a few specimens. The *Tribune* of the highly moral city at the foot—ahead—of the lake, gives us the following concerning them: "Early last summer, Rev. Mr. Hibbard, pastor of the Swedenborgian Society of this city, applied for membership in the Young Men's Christian Association. The Executive Committee of his society met in similar application on behalf of members of the society in general. After considerable delay a reply was received that the Swedenborgians could enter the association, but that they, stating that various 'small pastors' and 'bigoted laymen' were opposed to letting in the followers of Swedenborg. Of course the Swedenborgian pastor did not intrude upon the 'small pastors' and 'bigoted laymen.'

"In October last another affair engaged Mr. Hibbard's attention. He was regularly invited by J. W. Healey, Secretary, to attend the regular session of the Chicago Ministerial Union. Mr. Hibbard attended, and after much urging joined the Union, signed his name to the constitution and paid his dollar as initiation fee. Within a month heresy-hunters were on the track of Mr. Hibbard, and Mr. Secretary Healey was called to give him a hint that possibly his name might be rubbed out and his dollar returned. A committee of the Union sat on his case; called for a statement of Mr. Hubbard's doctrines; and soon developed the dreadful fact that any clergyman who could get enrolled himself 'evangelical' might get inside the fold. To remedy this distressing want of fences and bars, the Union, after a thorough overhauling of the particular heresies of Swedenborg, adopted twenty-one articles of faith, and required that all comers should swallow them. Mr. Hibbard was privately approached by Mr. Secretary Healey, to see if he would not withdraw his name, and take back his dollar. At the same time the Union 'cordially' invited any minister who could digest their twenty-one articles to do so and be saved. As Mr. Hibbard could take only a portion of them, he was left out in the cold."

Chicagoians in Rome.

A recent letter from Rome, says: The next day a tall specimen of a Western youth, hailing from Chicago, hearing of Mr. Bryan's adventure, became highly incensed and vowed revenge on the pickpockets (who abound, in the shape of small boys, and are very dexterous in securing to themselves handkerchiefs, &c., from the coat tail pockets of the strangers). He started out accompanied by a friend, with his pocket handkerchief, which he had securely pinned, sticking out of his pocket; in his right hand he carried a good stiff cane. They promenaded backward and forward through the principal street and back to their hotel, without getting even a nibble. What a disappointment was there my countrymen. There are a great many western people traveling abroad, and there are a good many good stories told at their expense. Among others there is one told of a Chicagoian who was met by a friend three days after his arrival in Rome. He had seen all the sights and was *en route* for Naples. His friend expressed surprise at the latter thing being so rapidly, and asked if he had seen the Pantheon. Yes, he had passed by that. Didn't think much of it. It was too old and dilapidated. Had he been to St. Peters? Yes, he had seen it once and made up his mind they must have one of them in Chicago. Good-bye. And off he started for the cars. So the world goes.

The Church—High and Low.

Judge Fullerton in the course of his speech, in defense of the Rev. Mr. Tyng, on trial in New York for preaching in a Methodist meeting outside of his diocese, spoke as follows:

"If, instead of reading prayers in a Methodist church, Mr. Tyng had gone to St. Alban's and participated in the horrible mockeries and idle forms which were in fashion there, no ecclesiastical censure would have been passed upon him. In this case they might, indeed, try and condemn him, but the victory would prove a defeat. (Here there would loud demonstrations of applause, which the Court endeavored to repress.)

"He wished to repeat the declaration that a victory of Mr. Tyng's enemies will assuredly be their defeat. The candles of St. Alban's would be snuffed out. (Laughter.) They might try and they might condemn, but they could not hinder God's ministers from preaching the Gospel. (Voices, 'amen.') Counsel then alluded to the fraternization of Episcopalians and Presbyterians in Philadelphia. These men were not ashamed to pray together, and *would thank them for so doing.* He called upon the Court to acquit his client; any other course would make him the martyr of the nineteenth century." (Great applause.)

Catholics in America.

The *Catholic Almanac* for 1868, published in New York, gives some statistics of the Catholic church in America. In 1830 the American Cyclopedia estimated that there were only a little over 3,000,000 Catholics in the United States adhering to their doctrines. The best Catholic authorities now declare that nearly five millions of persons belong to their denomination. In the single State of Rhode Island and Connecticut only 16,000 Catholics; there are now 135,000. At the same time Pennsylvania contained 80,501, while there are at present 276,000 in the diocese at Philadelphia alone. In Illinois, there were 22,109, and the diocese about Chicago now alone counts 150,000. The diocese of Albany and Buffalo have 430,000, against 136,288 in the whole State of New York in 1850; and there are 99,000 in Michigan, while in 1830 there were but 16,128. The Catholic population in five New England States, excluding Massachusetts, numbers 198,000. In one-half of Pennsylvania there are 275,000. In New York, leaving out New York city and Brooklyn, 450,000. Michigan has 106,000; Indiana 105,000, Wisconsin 330,000; Iowa 110,000, and part of Ohio 90,000. The Catholics in Canada number about 900,000.

PERSONAL.

—At a Union Republican Convention held in San Antonio, Texas, the 27th ult., we learn, from the *Express*, of that city, that Gov. Ujhazi, formerly a distinguished statesman of Hungary, a compatriot with Kossuth in the revolution of 1848, and ex-Governor of the city of Comorn, presided. Rather than surrender to Francis Joseph in 1849, he urged his fellow soldiers to consent to join him in blowing up the fortress, with its inmates. The plan failed by one of a majority, his two sons voting with him.

—John Rogers of group reputation is at work on a new and difficult statuette, called the "Council of War," in which are portraits of the Lincoln, Grant and Stanton. Mr. Lincoln is represented sitting in an easy posture, holding in his hand a map. Gen. Grant stands a little on one side, and has placed his finger upon some point to which he seems to direct the attention of Mr. Stanton, who is rubbing the dust from his glasses—a familiar habit with the Secretary when he is thinking hard.

—George Francis Train, besides making the consummate ass of himself, which he can't help, is really causing considerable alarm among the English officials, by his crazy speeches to the crowds of ignorant and easily deluded Irishmen, who throng everywhere to hear him. The authorities are sensible enough to see the mistake which they made in first arresting him, and will not gratify him by repeating the experiment. They keep a sharp watch on all suspected characters, have all precautions made to suppress an outbreak, and will allow Train to run on, till he runs dry of his nonsense and can get no more audiences.

—A Paris paper announces that a principal cause of the repeated failure of Queen Victoria to bring about a marriage between one of the Hohenzollern princes and one of the Orleans princesses was "perhaps the friendship of the Hohenzollern family for the Napoleons." This is quite likely, as the "Hohenzollern family" happen to be the cousins of "the Napoleons" a fact of which the "Paris paper" in question seems to be profoundly ignorant.

—The following letter was written by Charles Dickens, in London, May 28, 1858. As a history of his "domestic infelicities" it will be read with interest. It was addressed to Mr. Arthur Smith:

Mrs. Dickens and I have lived unhappily together for many years. Hardly any one who has known us intimately can fail to have known that we are, in all respects of character and temperament, wonderfully unsuited to each other. I suppose that no two people, not vicious in themselves, ever were joined together who had a greater difficulty in understanding one another, or who had less in common. An attached woman servant (more friend to both of us than a servant), who lived with us sixteen years, and is now married, and who was, and still is, in Mrs. Dickens's confidence and mine, who had the closest familiar experience of this unhappiness in London, in the country, in France, in Italy, wherever we have been, year after year, month after month, week after week, day after day, will bear testimony to this.

Nothing has, on many occasions, placed between us and a separation but Mrs. Dickens's sister, Georgine Hogarth. From the age of fifteen she has devoted herself to our house and our children. She has been their playmate, nurse, instructress, friend, protectress, adviser, and companion. In my considerateness toward Mrs. Dickens, which I owe to my wife, I will only remark of her that the peculiarity of her character has thrown all the children on some one else. I do not know—I can not, by any stretch of fancy, imagine—what would have become of them but for this aunt, who has grown up with them, to whom they are devoted, and who has sacrificed the best part of her youth and life to them.

She has remonstrated, reasoned, suffered, and telled, and came again to prevent a separation between Mrs. Dickens and me. Mrs. Dickens had often expressed to her her sense of her affectionate care and devotion in the house—never more strongly than within the last twelve months.

For some years past Mrs. Dickens has been in the habit of representing to me that it would be better for her to go away and live apart; that her always increasing estrangement through incidental disorder under which she sometimes labors; more, that she felt herself unfit for the life she had to lead as my wife, and that she would be better far away. I have uniformly replied that she must, unfortunately, and right the fight out to the end; that the children were the first consideration, and I feared they must bind us together in appearance.

At length, within these three weeks, it was suggested to me by Forster that every one for their sakes, it would surely be better to reconstruct and rearrange their unhappy home. I empowered him to treat with Mrs. Dickens, as the friend of both of us for one and twenty years. Mrs. Dickens wished to add, on her part, Mark Lemon, and did so. On Saturday last Lemon wrote to Forester that Mrs. Dickens "gratefully and thankfully accepted" the terms of a proposal for a final and pecuniary part of them I will only say that I believe they are as generous as if Mrs. Dickens were a lady of distinction and I a man of fortune. The remaining parts of them are easily described. I will live with Mrs. Dickens and to take care of her; my eldest girl to keep my house, both my girls and all my children, but the eldest son, to live with me in the continued companionship of the aunt Georgina, for whom they have all a tenderest affections that I have ever seen among young people, and who has higher claim (as I have often declared for many years) upon my affection, respect and gratitude than any body in this world.

I hope that no one who may become acquainted with what I write here, can possibly be so cruel and unjust as to put any misconstruction, on our separation, so far. My eldest children all understand it perfectly well, and will accept it as inevitable.

There is not the least shadow of doubt or misunderstanding among us. My oldest son and I are one as to it all.

Two wicked persons, who should have spoken very differently of me, in consideration of earnest respect and gratitude, have (as I am told, and believe) done very personal knowledge coupled with this separation the name of a young lady for whom I have a great attachment and regard. I will not repeat her name—I honor it too much. Upon my soul and honor, there is not on this earth a more virtuous and spotless creature than that young lady. I know her to be innocent and pure, and as good as my own dear daughters.

Further, I am quite sure that Mrs. Dickens, having received this assurance from me, must now believe it in the respect I know her to have for me, and in the perfect confidence I know her in her better moments to repose in my truthfulness.

On this head, again, there is not a shadow of doubt or concealment between my children and me. All is open and plain among us, as though we were brothers and sisters. They are perfectly certain that I would not deceive them, and the confidence among us is without a fear.

C. D.

CITY MATTERS.

General Negley Invests in a Plantation.

The exceedingly low rates at which lands can now be purchased in the Southern States, has induced thousands of Northern men to turn their attention to investments in cotton and sugar plantations. Several large operations in this line have recently been made by Pittsburghers, and among the number is our distinguished fellow-citizen, General Negley, who is thus noticed in the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 15th inst: We yesterday had a call from Major General Negley, of Pittsburgh, who distinguished himself as the commander of a Division in the Army of the Cumberland. The General is on his way north from a month's stay in Louisiana, where he invested a large amount of capital for himself and friends. He has purchased the magnificent sugar plantation of General Dick Taylor, on what is known as the coast.

An "Old Folks" Concert.

Next Tuesday evening a grand concert of sacred and select compositions will be given for the benefit of the Sabbath School of the Sixth Presbyterian (O. S.) Church, Rev. Prof. Samuel J. Wilson, D.D., pastor, at the Church, on Franklin, near Fulton street. This concert was designed and will be given by the excellent choir of the Sixth Church, assisted by some of the finest amateur talent in this city, all of whom are to be dressed in the "style" which prevailed a century ago. Every one remembers the satisfaction always given at the "Old Folks Concerts" in this city, and we feel prepared to say that our musical friends attached to the choir of the Sixth Church, will not be a whit behind any of their predecessors in this respect. Every attention will be paid to the details of costumes, and the reputation of the ladies and gentlemen who are to participate is a sufficient guarantee that the musical part of the entertainment will be *par excellence*. The tickets are one dollar each, and can be procured of any officer, teacher, or scholar of the Sabbath School, and also of any member of the choir.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following deeds were received by Recorder Snively on Wednesday:

J. J. Shutterly to Conrad Rock, November 16, 1867, two lots in Indiana township, in Hookston Plan.....$ 350

Wm. Griffin to August Volmer, December 7, 1867, lot at the corner of Pride and Barker streets, in the Eighth ward, 24 by 48 feet, with buildings..... 3,300

Geo. Stenhauser to James Hamilton, January 2, 1868, lots Nos. 36 and 37, in Taggart's plan, Manchester, 41 by 103 feet..... 1,600

Hugh Covington to Eliza Freeman, April 1, 1867, lot in McKeesport, 34 by 91 feet, corner of Spruce street and spring alley..... 100

S. P. Harbison to Mrs. Annie E. Brown, November 9, 1867, lot 81 feet on Locust street, Manchester, by 100 feet, with buildings..... 1,000

Samuel Lindsay, Sr., to Mrs. Sarah Niblock, December 4, 1867, 46 acres in Plum township, bounded by lands of Jane Carpenter, the Frankstown road, and those of Little, Carothers, etc., with buildings..... 5,000

Robert Woods to Mary Jane Wright, August 29, 1867, lot No. 8, in Woods's plan, Wilkinstownship, 22 by 100 feet..... 225

Jacob Rush to Ellen Stibbs, February 21, 1868, 22 feet on Chartiers street, Manchester, by 100 feet, with buildings..... 650

Wm. Hamilton to Robert Hunterson, September 5, 1867, irregular lot in Allegheny, with buildings..... 3,294

John Burke to Bridget Burke, February 17, 1868, lot in Brown's plan, Lower St. Clair township, 20 feet by 100 feet, with buildings. A trial of these Pills can do no harm, as they contain nothing injurious to the human system.

Wm. H. Edie to Wm. B. Rodgers, February 18, 1868, lot on Poplar street, third ward, Allegheny, 20 by 75 feet..... 1,500

Nathan Graham to John R. Wilson, February 19, 1868, two-story brick dwelling and lot on Sycamore street, Second ward,

he Daily Commercial

E RAILROADS OF THE STATE.

ber Reports of the Senate Judiciary mm. ittee - Additional Testimony Con. rning Irregular Charges, Etc

n the re-assembling of the Committee at kesbarre on July 23d, Henry Griffin, farmer brewer, of Scranton, testified that seven or t years ago he had leased certain coal lands Scranton, to the Delaware, Lackawanna Western railroad. He received a royalty ight cents a ton on all the coal mined by the road company. The management of the pany had increased the value of lands; but witness was of the opinion that if a rail- d passed through there that would carry his , and from which he was not obliged to re- e royalty, the lands would be more valuable had not attempted to develop the lands him because he thought he should stand no nce of shipment over the Delaware, Lacka- nna and Western Railroad.

James Penman testified that he had been ent for the National Anthracite Company, ich was started to furnish the laware, Lackawanna and Western road with coal. The coal company had ver made an effort to ship on any other road. had no complaints to make against the lroad company, but as a citizen of Luzerne unty desired its prosperity.

E. A. Carey, coal dealer of Exeter, testified at he never could get the Delaware, Lacka- nna and Western railroad company to ship coal in their cars. All the product of his nes went to the railroad company. He could d an outside market if he could get his coal it. Had never been able to find a schedule rates on coal in the company's offices. They ver extended the courtesy of carrying coal their own cars. He thought that an open licy of carrying everybody's coal, would de- lop the coal interest of that region to a much eater extent.

John P. Blood, manufacturer, at Athens, stified that on the North Branch canal the tes of toll were so high that it was prohib- ory to ship coal from Wilkesbarre to Elmira yond the State line. The managers of the nal had tolls so high that nobody but them- lves could ship.

MISREPRESENTATIONS BY AGENTS.

Orin Whitmore, farmer, of Carbondale, testi- ed that he owned a piece of coal land on the ne of the Delaware and Hudson railroad. He onsidered his property worth $200,000, and had een endeavoring to sell it but found it impossi- le to do so, by reason of misrepresentations y agents of the roads, who wished to purchase for $120,000. About a year ago a party had ffered him $160,000 for the property, but some f the agents persuaded him that it was too uch. If he could put up the improvements nd get his coal out, the enormous tolls on the oad would prevent him getting it to market.

THE "COMBINATION."

J. P. Kirby, lumber and coal dealer of Towanda, testified that the only shippers from Wilkesbarre or Pittston, through to Elmira, er North Branch canal, was a company that nonopolized the through trade—C. F. Wells, John Pelby, and Mr. Mercur. C. F. Wells is he President of the corporation. Private shippers could not come in competition.

H. P. Moore, merchant of Towanda, con- firmed the testimony of Mr. Kirby, relative to the monopoly of the combinations.

Eli Tuttle, coal dealer of Canandaigua, New York, testified that in transporting coal over the Northern Central and Catawissa roads, he had been charged two and a half cents a mile. The firm of Langdon & Co., large operators shipped for one and a quarter cents a mile, and had protested against these discriminations to the Superintendent of the road, and had been granted equal rates.

Edward Jones, of Oliphant, testified that he had been engaged in mining coal for the last thirty years for the Delaware and Hudson company. He could not sell to other parties because he had made contracts to deliver all he mined to the Delaware and Hudson. Thought that if it was a common carrying road lands would be worth more than under the present system, and that there was coal enough there to support a competing, common-carrying road.

THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL.

William Hinds, coal dealer of Reno, testified that he had shipped coal in large quantities by the North Branch Canal. His experience there was a sad one. The managers of the canal refused to ship his coal, and he was forced to sell out his lease at a sacrifice, after investing over $75,000 in improvements.

Lewis Jones, lawyer, of Scranton, testified that he owned land along the Lackawanna Valley which he could not sell. Whenever any parties are disposed to purchase there is no means of getting the coal in the lands to market. Sales have been negotiated, but when they ascertained that there is only the Delaware and Hudson Railroad to market, and that they are not in the public sense common carriers, they will not buy. The term are such that no individual can carry coal on the Delaware and Hudson, and the lands lying directly on the line of the road seem to be closed.

Daniel Searle, of Pittston, testified that he owned coal lands in Pittston. He had had good offers for delivering coal at points along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road and wanted to make arrangements with them to go into business, but found he could not do so and live.

George Carey, merchant, of Scranton, testified that coal lands along the line of the Bloomsburg Railroad, (common carriers) commanded from $200 to $300 per acre. He had not heard of any on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road that commanded such figures.

John Mitchell testified that in 1858 he shipped coal from the mines two and a half miles from Wilkesbarre, on the North Branch Canal to Elmira. The tolls on the canal increased to such an extent that he was forced to quit his business. He paid toll for two boat loads under protest, and employed counsel to enter suit. Subsequently the over charges were refunded, after which he was shut off entirely. The management of the canal was disastrous to the public, because they could not ship unless they sold to the Company. The development of the coal lands along that canal were all shut off by the high rates of transportation.

Abel Barker, coal dealer, of Wilkesbarre, testified that his dealings had been with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and that his experience was identical with that of Mr. Lewis Jones, before given.

Joseph Lippincott, of Wilkesbarre, Superintendent of the Baltimore Coal Company, testified that his Company owned about 2,000 acres of coal lands, and that about 300 acres were opened. He was of the opinion that a common carrying road was preferable to one that controlled the products of a colliery. His Company had endeavored to ship coal on the North Branch canal, but were shut out by excessive rates of toll. He knew of no shippers on that canal for the last five years except Mercur, Pelby & Co., who controlled the waters. He had understood that the concern had passed over to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

UNFAVORABLE RESTRICTIONS.

Henry Ward testified that he had reason to believe the North Branch Canal had passed into the administration of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. His information was gathered from a memorandum of proposed tolls, received from Mr. Cox, paymaster of the Lehigh Company and the canal. The toll sheet was submitted to those concerned, subject to the confirmation of the Junction Canal. It was one cent per ton per mile for all coals passing the State line, with a public drawback of one mill per ton per mile to persons shipping 25,000 tons or over; two mills to those shipping 50,000 tons or over; three mills to those shipping 75,000 tons; four mills to those shipping 100,000 tons, and five mills to those shipping over 100,000 tons, for the whole amount. Local tolls were fixed at six mills per mile. This was decided discrimination against small shippers, and could only operate towards restricting the general traffic and confining it to a few large dealers. Mr. Langdon's arrangement with the North Central Railroad Company are that he shall pay to the Company a certain percentage of his receipts, for which consideration the Company consented to give him certain particular privileges in respect to cars and freights. Mr. Ward could not state whether the difference was paid to the President or Superintendent of the North Central road. Mr. Langdon and Mr. Potter, of Canandaigua, were large shippers of coal over the North Central road. An investigating committee was instituted by the New York Legislature to look into the abuse of discrimination on the part of the Canal companies, and a report was made recommending the purchase of the Junction canal by the State of New York. Mr. Ward was engaged in coal operations at Elmira, and intended to ship over the North Branch canal. He was of the opinion that their rates are discriminations against ordinary shippers.

John F. Ridey, of Wilkesbarre, treasurer of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, testified that his company carries at a rate of five or six per cent. less than fixed rates for large operations. The company give a lower figure for the purpose of securing the large trade. To men who ship less than 25,000 tons of coal a year, they have a rate that varies from time to time. These rates might change twice a week. His company could not fix the rates as the Reading road does, because the latter has a combination with the Schuylkill canal. The Bloomsburg road was a free, open carrier in competition with the Wyoming canal. The following question was asked: "What equity is there in your carrying for Mr. Jones, of New York, one hundred tons of pig iron over your road for one price, and charging me, a citizen of Pennsylvania, half as much more for doing the same work?" "Because I can make money in carrying Mr. Jones's iron; yours I can get any way." Mr. Jones's iron; yours I can get any way." Mr. Ridey declared that he should have said "go ahead," if the Pennsylvania Railroad had been chartered to carry for Ohio at half the rate as to Pennsylvania.

Samuel H. Lynch, of Wilkesbarre, Treasurer of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company, testified that his company came in competition with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, and that it was necessary to reduce tolls in order to exist. His company made discriminations in regard to the amount of coal shipped, but not in favor of individuals. Rates were fixed to every man alike.

The Committee adjourned to meet at Pittsburgh on Tuesday, October 15th.

The Committee reassembled at Meadville on October 17.

J. J. Schryock, of Meadville, Vice President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, testified that they made no distinction between express companies. The United States Company run their goods over his road. The Merchants' Union Company had been cut off ted the road on the same terms. The express company paid the railway company 50 per cent. more than was charged to individual shippers. The Diamond fast freight line is owned by the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western and Ohio and Mississippi Railways, extending from New York to St. Louis. The object is to deliver freights without breaking bulk or changing between these two cities. The rates for the Diamond line are fixed by the Erie, Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio and New York Central, the trunk lines. It is not customary to make any discrimination of charges according to quantity. On agreeing to maintain a rate it must be maintained; there is no right to pay drawbacks or anything of the kind. His company charged more for local than for through freight, as more men were required to load and unload it. The matter had been before the Ohio Legislature and they finally abandoned the idea of trying to compel roads to carry at equal rates. In the opinion of the witness, fast freight lines are detrimental to the stockholders of the railroads. He put in evidence the agreement between the various railroad companies forming the Diamond Fast Freight Line. Article three of the agreement requires the parties concerned to set aside and mark for the use of the line a number of the best cars on their road, which shall be furnished by the respective parties in the proportion of one car to each four miles of main road of each of the parties to the agreement. The Board of Directors shall have authority to increase the number of cars from time to time, as the business demands, and fix the number to be furnished by each party, and in case either of the parties does not furnish its proportion of cars as required, then any other party may furnish such deficiency.

The road does not get any more from the shipper by fast freight lines. The stockholders must be the sufferers.

The rates for carrying oil over his road were uniform, except so far as modified by a contract with the Oil Creek Railroad concerning the delivery of oil at Corry by way of Meadville. Every station agent has a tariff sheet, and is ordered strictly to adhere to these rates. There is a difference in the classes of freight; some of them are per 100 pounds. If less than a car load is shipped the company loads, unloads and stores for the shipper, and he must pay more. If a shipper fills one car he gets it at the same rate as if he filled a hundred cars. There is no discount or drawback after one car is filled.

The committee adjourned to meet at Philadelphia on November 5th.

(The Committee assembled at Philadelphia on November 5th.)

EXCESSIVE FREIGHTS ON COAL.

Charles H. Armstrong, coal dealer of Pittsburgh, was recalled, and testified that he had recently been charged in excess by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which he had never been charged before. He had been paying for four wheeled cars, 5½ tons, and was notified that in future anything over four tons would be charged 40 cents excess. If the weight reached 4½ or 4¾ tons the Company charged for five tons. They put 12 tons on their large cars and allowed him to put on but 10 tons. The policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad was calculated to injure his trade on the road very materially. He could ship 100 tons a day more if the freights were like those on other roads, for instance the Connellsville or Allegheny Valley roads.

Thomas C. Dickson, coal operator of Pittsburgh, testified that in shipping coal he used the Pennsylvania, Allegheny Valley and Pan Handle Railroads. On the Pennsylvania Road he ships from Brinton to Pittsburgh; he calls the distance 11 miles; the Road calls it 12, and charge him 40 cents a ton, with the same restrictions alluded to by Mr. Armstrong. On the Allegheny Valley Road, he is charged 30 cents per ton for 11 miles, without wheel toll or any restrictions in regard to weight. The Valley Road charge him $1 50 per car for 11 miles, and for the same quantity of coal for the Pennsylvania Road, for 12 miles, he was charged $2 80. He complained of this discrimination against him on the Pennsylvania Road. The policy of that road is not calculated to benefit persons who have been induced to do business upon it. Privileges allowed to shippers on other roads cannot be obtained upon it. The witness and Charles H. Armstrong were a committee from a meeting of the coal men of Pittsburgh, to lay before the officers of the Pennsylvania Road the unjust charges of double excess. They saw Mr. Lombaert, Vice President of the road. He said the company would not take into consideration anything at all in regard to lower freights, and the matter of double rates would be referred to their Superintendent at Altoona. Nothing had been heard from him since. If he could get facilities from the Pennsylvania road, he could produce 300 tons of coal per day more than he is now doing. Discrimination in favor of the Westmoreland Coal Company has prevented him from opening valuable mines contiguous to their property. He had often applied for the same rates given to the Westmoreland Company, but had as often been told that the Railroad Company had no control of the rates there. None of the coal men of Pittsburgh could ever get any satisfaction from the road officers.

SPECIAL ORDERS TO DISCRIMINATE.

Edwin Steffins, of Pittsburgh, agent of the Powelton Coal Company, testified, that in 1865 he was shipping coal to Cleveland via the Pennsylvania Railroad from the transfer station at Torrens. In transferring this coal, the Pennsylvania Company discriminated against him by giving the preference to another party, who were shipping coal to the same place. His cars were kept standing on the side track for one and two weeks, and the Pennsylvania Company's cars, which were refused to him, were transferred and unloaded with dispatch. On calling upon Mr. Pitcairn in reference to the matter, that gentleman declared that he knew of the discrimination, was sorry for it himself, but that he could not help it, as he had orders from higher authority to do so. The company receiving the preference was the Youghiogheny Coal Hollow Company, in which the witness believed the officers of the Pennsylvania Road were interested. The Railroad Company's cars were given to the Youghiogheny Company when it was impossible for the Powelton Company to get any. At one time all the latter Company's cars, thirty in number, were standing at the transfer yards, while the miners were idle.

J. M. Clark, Superintendent of the Powelton Coal and Iron Company on the Connellsville Railroad, fully corroborated the testimony of Mr. Steffens. From July 31st to December 31st, 1865, the Youghiogheny Coal Hollow Company received and loaded 815 Pennsylvania trucks which were supplied by the Pennsylvania Company, while the Powelton Company received but three trucks during the same time. The interferences and obstacles offered to the Powelton Company by the Pennsylvania Road rendered it almost impossible for the former to work their mines. On calling on Thomas Moore, President of the Youghiogheny Company, to get the number of cars that he shipped from the transfer west, the witness was refused. Mr. Moore said he would not give any statement of the kind unless compelled to by the Committee, and remarked that "he was not going to do anything to break his own neck; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had between $8,000 and $100,000 worth of stock in his Company, and he didn't see why he should do himself an injury by exposing them."

S. M. Felton, President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, testified that his company had received concessions from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on freight used in the construction of his work, and for a certain time on the articles manufactured. Other roads had offered concessions likewise, hoping to have the works located on their lines.

Charles E. Smith, President of the Reading Railroad, testified that the leading policy of his road was against discriminations of any kind. Every coal miner pays the same price, whether he ships one car load or a hundred. All pay the same price between the same points. In the opinion of the witness the policy of permitting carrying companies to become owners and miners of coal is very wrong, and a great injustice to those who do not both own the land and carry the coal. There is a printed notice in every office on the line of the Reading Road prohibiting all employees of the company from engaging in any other business whatever. The witness did not consider it advantageous to the interests of this Commonwealth that the officers of railroad companies should be allowed to own and operate private enterprises along the lines of the roads which they officially represent. The Reading Company had been asked to give special advantages in freights in order to have manufactories of new articles located on their line, but had refused.

James Black, of Pittsburgh, testified that he had heard parties complain of discrimination on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad in favor of western locations. The effect of such a discriminating system in favor of outside markets had the effect of driving trade away from Pittsburgh merchants.

Thomas A. Scott, first Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, testified that the rule of his company with reference to freight on goods transported out of the State, is to take them at the same rates charged by competing lines between the same points. The differences in freight between western points and Philadelphia and New York are always from $1 to $3 per ton in favor of Philadelphia. This is a settled policy of the company established for the purpose of protecting the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city of Philadelphia, and increasing the amount of the traffic within the control of the company's lines to the greatest extent possible. In the opinion of the witness fast freight lines were a necessity to the Pennsylvania Road, and to the commonwealth, known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McCleave,	Andrew Ashey,
Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
Wm. Morrison,	John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
William S. Evans,	
Philip Reymer,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY are erecting a Warehouse of thirty feet front, on Sandusky street, Allegheny City, and extending back ninety-seven feet, along their railroad. This house consists of two stories and an open basement; would be a very desirable place for a general commission business. They will receive proposals for the leasing of this building until March 1. For further information apply to J. G. HENRY, at the Company's Telegraph Office, Allegheny City, or address the undersigned at Blairsville, Pa.

AUTES SNYDER,
Resident Engineer.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE ROBERT BLUM BUILDING ASSOCIATION OF ALLEGHENY CITY FOR A CHARTER. No. 845, March Term, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, by the Robert Blum Building and Loan Association, of Allegheny City, for a Charter, that an instrument in writing specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name, style or title under which they have been associated, has been presented to the Court and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, said Charter will be granted at the next term of this Court.

COLLIER, MILLER & McBRIDE,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

DRY GOODS.

FRESH STOCKS.

VERY FINE

White Moire Antiques.

CHOICE

Chintzes and Piques.

ELEGANT

SPRING SHAWLS.

EVERY SIZE

COUNTERPANES.

BATES & BELL'S,

21 Fifth Street.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

TABLE LINEN,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
LINEN SHEETING,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WORSTED DAMASK,

FOR SALE BY

White, Orr & Co.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

M'ELROY, DICKSON, & CO., DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

NO. 54 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ FORTY DROPS OF METCALFE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY contain as much virtue as forty bottles of many other medicines, and will instantly cure Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, &c. Try it. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ TRY THE PATENT LAUNDRY BLUEING BAG.—A perfectly pure soluble Indigo Blue. Superior to all others in economy and convenience. Each Bag in a neat Box. Price 10 and 20 cents. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and the Plymouth Co or Company, 106 and 108 Fulton street, New York. TF

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Facts for the Million.—By a recent enactment of the French government, these medicines are admitted free of duty into all ports of France. They are extensively employed in all the public and military hospitals throughout the Empire. The Emperor has signified his appreciation of their virtues in an autograph letter to Dr. Holloway. During the late Campaign in Italy, large quantities were used for the wounded at Brescia and Montechiaro. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, New York. Also free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY EWAIN, the great Poem of the War. cod

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. eod

INSURANCE.

MONONGAHELA *INSURANCE COMPANY,*
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$3,000,000.
CASH assets.....175,000.
Issues against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

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JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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Joshua Rhodes,	George Bingham,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers,
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PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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J. F. Kirkpatrick,	C. Hanson Love,
Capt. James Miller,	Chas. Arbuckle,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDINER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. F. HERBERT, Secretary.
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Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

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AUTES SNYDER,
Resident Engineer.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,
WOOD STREET.

PROPOSALS.

BUILDING PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the BIRMINGHAM GAS COMPANY for

EXCAVATING A TANK,

For a Gas Holder, the excavation to be about 90 feet in diameter by 24 feet in depth.
Also, for LAYING A STONE WALL around the same, about three feet in width at the bottom by two feet at the top and twenty-four feet in height. Said wall to be built of good, large-sized stone, and thoroughly filled in with mortar.
Further proposals are desired for furnishing about 150,000 BRICK, and Laying a Wall and Floor within the above named stone wall.
The best quality of hard brick will be required, and they must be carefully laid in cement the latter to be furnished by the Gas Company. The cement to be furnished at all times for the inspection and approval of the Gas Company, who also reserve the right to refuse all bids received.
Proposals should be sent to the office of the Company, in Birmingham, where lots of land to be excavated will be shown, and further information given.
Bids will be received until the 2d of MARCH.
D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address

TFhSlT REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, No. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the Postoffice, are prepared to fill orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Evergreens, &c.; Vegetable and Flower Seeds of best quality. Union Seeds, Early Goodrich, Harrison and other varieties of Seed Potatoes, Garden Implements and Greenhouse Plants. We will send by mail, when desired, all orders for Seeds to the amount of one Dollar or upwards, except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.

NO HUMBUG.

Queen of the Wash Tub.

Only perfect washing fluid. No more hard rubbing.

SAVES TIME, HEALTH, LABOR AND MONEY.

Perfect whiteness secured and fabrics positively preserved.

☞ *TRY IT! BUY IT!* ☜

BEES MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 136 WOOD STREET.

NOTICE

TO INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF SHARES OF

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Shareholders of the EXCHANGE AND FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS of Pittsburgh, and others who own stock in any of the National Banks of other counties in the State and who reside in this county, are hereby notified the Books will be open on the 20 DAY OF MARCH NEXT, for the receipt of the Three Mill State Tax for 1867, as required by Assembly, approved April 14th, 1857, per act of Assembly, approved April 16th, 1862, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected."

DAVID AIKEN, Jr., County Treasurer.

CARPETS.

FROM ENGLAND,

Per Steamers Russia and Iowa.

FIRST IMPORTATION

OF THE SEASON, OF

English Body Brussels,
English Tap. Brussels,
English Ex. Sup. Ingrains,
English Hemp Carpets,
English Velvet
Rugs and Mats,
English Brussels
Rugs and Mats.

FINEST ASSORTMENT.
NEWEST PATTERNS,
LATEST STYLES

And Selling at the

LOWEST PRICES.

It is conceded by all that Prices have now reached the Lowest Point. It is therefore unnecessary to urge the advantage of selecting from this Immense Stock in its Freshness and before it is Broken.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

23 FIFTH STREET.

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

Bottom Prices.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a Large Assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a Reduction from previous Season's Prices, unparalleled since the close of the war.

Oil Cloths,

Of Every Grade, and decidedly the Largest Stock in any House in the City.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOYARD, ROSE & CO.'S,

21 FIFTH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION

OF REAL LACES.

OF REAL LACES,

JUST RECEIVED.

JUST RECEIVED.

This Lot for Elegance and Variety surpassing any previous importation.

BERTHAS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, &c., &c.

PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.

☞ Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock becomes broken.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS FOR J. SCHOONMAKER & SONS'

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC PAINTS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

COLORS,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

A general assortment of Goods suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDRENS',

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES,

R. H. PALMER,

OD STREET,

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort,

A NEW STYLE OF

SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,

FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,

Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 99 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. MEISSNER.

GROCERIES, &C.

GROCERIES

JAPAN TEA.
YOUNG HYSON TEA.
OOLONG TEA.
GUNPOWDER TEA.
IMPERIAL TEA.

100 hhds choice New Orleans Sugar;
200 bbls choice New Orleans Molasses;
10 bbls Proctor & Gamble's Adamantine Extra Lard Oil
150 bbls common and choice Syrups;
25 bbls Golden Dripp;
200 bbls Refined Sugar;
100 packages Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel.

FOR SALE BY

Wm. Miller,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE,
THE FINEST WINES IMPORTED.
Always on hand and for sale by
WM. MILLER,
(Late Miller & Ricketson), Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

NEW LAKE FISH.

150 half bbls. Lake Herring;
130 half bbls White Fish.

ALL FISH WARRANTED.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. CONNOR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

BUTTER.

10 CHEESE BOXES

PRIME ROLL BUTTER,

RECEIVING DAILY BY EXPRESS, AND FOR SALE BY

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

360 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ORLEANS *Sugars and Molasses*

329 hhds Sugar, fully Fair to Choice;
681 bbls Molasses, Prime to Strictly Choice;
178 half bbls Molasses, Prime to Strictly Choice.

To arrive by the following Steamers:

Yorktown, R. R. Hudson, Sherman, Westmoreland, Argosy, Mary Davage, Swallow,

Which we will offer to the Trade at LOW PRICES, on resumption of navigation.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 134 Second street.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apls-tsep

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST

TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ:

LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

LOAN OF JULY 19, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1st OF JULY, 1868,

FRANCIS JORDAN,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

AUDITOR GENERAL.

W. H. KEMBLE,

STATE TREASURER.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug1-1y

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Prompt attention given to Collections.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver; Henry Hice, Esq., Beaver; W. F. Townsend & Co., Pittsburgh; M. G. Brown, Pittsburgh; John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh; Kirkpatrick, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

5,000 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 200 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by

H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

MANUFACTURERS.

IRON WORKS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR BAR, HOOP,

SHEET AND PLATE IRON.

BRIDGE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
GUARD IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard;
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STS.

BRANCH OFFICE:

NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREET,

ly CHICAGO, ILL.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES;
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS;
COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
WROUGHT IRON HINGES;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;

The Daily Commercial

ALLEGHENY CITY COUNCILS.

Supplement to the Sewerage Act Passed --The Public Gas Lamps--Representation from the Different Wards in Councils--The Fire Department, &c., &c.

A special meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER ..... *President.*
D. MACFERRON ..... *Clerk.*

The CLERK called the roll, when the following named members responded as present:--Messrs. Black, Brown, Hall, Hartman, Mothersell, Myler, J. C. Patterson, Phillips, Riddle, A. Ral, Myler, J. C. Patterson, Phillips, Riddle, A. Ral, Myler, J. C. Patterson, Phillips, Riddle, A. Ral